



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"Sevilla" is used instead of the English. The reviewer notes that the titles of two articles cited in note 23, page 33, are not quite accurate. In the second volume, "volume I.", should be inserted in note 271, page 234. In general, however, one cannot speak too highly of the care and scholarship displayed by the editor in his task, and one will await with interest the appearance of succeeding volumes in a series that promises so much for the history of the Southwest.

ISAAC JOSLIN COX.

Jahrbuch der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois. Herausgegeben von JULIUS GOEBEL. [Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter, Jahrgang 1913, vol. XIII.] (Chicago: the Society. 1914. Pp. 359.)

THE present *Jahrbuch*, the second under the editorship of Professor Goebel, contains a well-sifted collection of studies and materials, without exception important and interesting. The first, by I. E. Voigt, is a welcome study of the life and works of "Talvj". This mystifying pseudonym, composed of the initials of her name, was used by Therese A. L. von Jakob, whose brilliant mind was a quickening force in Germany and America during the first half of the nineteenth century. She was the daughter of a German professor of philosophy at Charkov, at St. Petersburg, and at Halle. In 1826 Edward Robinson, instructor in Hebrew at Andover Seminary, came to Halle to study under Gesenius, and at the house of Professor von Jakob he met Therese, who became his wife in 1828. She came to America well fitted for active participation in the intellectual advancement of her adopted country. When her husband founded the *Biblical Repository* in 1831 (continued as the *Bibliotheca Sacra* since 1843), and made it the chief exponent of German theological and philosophical thought, his wife proved an able assistant, translating and interpreting the numerous German contributions to the review. Mr. Robinson became a pioneer and authority in the geography of the Bible; Talvj translated his work into German in 1853-1854. But this assistance by no means excluded independent literary effort. Admirable and sound is her best historical work (1847), *Geschichte der Colonisation von Neu-England, 1607-1692*, sympathetic, yet unbiassed and discerning. Novels depicting contemporary life, translations (as of Pickering's book concerning the languages of the American Indians, with annotations by Talvj), poems, and essays, flowed from her pen; she was an esteemed contributor to leading American and German magazines; and her personal influence was great during the period 1837-1863, when her husband was professor of Biblical literature at Union Theological Seminary in New York, and her home was the resort of men of letters and learning, and of students who sought inspiration and instruction. The second number in the *Jahrbuch* is a carefully written article by Albert J. W. Kern, on Jacob Leisler. This is followed by "Neue Dokumente zur Geschichte der Massenauswanderung im Jahre

1709", by the editor, Julius Goebel. These documents, from the archives of the principality Nassau-Weilburg, besides throwing light on economic and social conditions of the period, prove that English agents gave encouragement to German emigrants (as here Mr. Davenant, English envoy at Frankfort-on-the-Main), and that history must throw a large part of the responsibility upon them for the large exodus of Palatines in 1709-1710, whose numbers caused embarrassment in London for some time. "The Germans of Iowa and the Two-Year Amendment of Massachusetts", by F. J. Herriott, is an important contribution to our knowledge of the bearing of the German vote of the Middle West upon the political situation in the crisis of 1860. Mr. Herriott shows that the leaders of the Republican party in Iowa considered the German vote indispensable for victory at the polls, adopting every expedient to reassure and satisfy the German leaders, and nominating the most influential of the Germans of Iowa, the "forty-eighter" N. J. Rusch, as lieutenant-governor in 1860; and he narrates their struggle to counteract the effect of the Two-Year Amendment passed by the Republicans of Massachusetts, by which the foreigner after becoming naturalized should be compelled to wait two years before securing the privilege of voting. The last article, "Aus dem Tagebuch eines Achtundvierzigers", we owe to Professor Otto Heller, who encouraged Dr. Enno Sander, an ardent participant in the revolution of 1848-1849, to look back and dictate to him what he remembered of that period of great hopes, of slight fulfillment, yet of great moment for its bearing upon the future. The diary is written in a racy style, and gives a fascinating picture of persons and events in that brief, but critical struggle, which sent practically all of its surviving leaders to this country.

A. B. FAUST.

Guide to the Materials in London Archives for the History of the United States since 1783. By CHARLES O. PAULLIN, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and FREDERIC L. PAXSON, Professor of American History in the University of Wisconsin. (Washington, D. C.: The Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1914. Pp. xi, 642.)

THIS volume, which does honor to the Carnegie Institution, to the Director of its Department of Historical Research, and to its compilers, is a joint production. Dr. Paullin of the Institution contributed six months to the work and Professor Paxson of the University of Wisconsin three months; and Professor Fryer of McGill University and Mr. Parker, now of the Archives Department, Ottawa, assisted materially. The labor was divided as well as possible, however, and great care was taken to minimize the disadvantages of division. The *Guide*, which extends in nearly all cases to 1860, covers the Foreign Office, Home Office, War Office, Colonial Office, Privy Council, House